TANIEWSKI, Jozef

Equilibrium disorders following labyrinthine and cerebral concussions. Otolaryng. Pol. 16 no.1:31-35 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Taniewski.
(BRAIN wds & inj) (LABYRINTH wds & inj)
(EQUILIBRIUM)

POLAND

PANIEWSKI, Jozef and PANASIUKOWA, Krystyna, Otolaryngological Clinic (Klinika Otolaryngologiczna) PAM [Pomorska Akademia Medyczna, Pomeranian Medical Academy] in Szczecin (Director: Prof. Dr. Jozef PANIEWSKI)

"Audiometric Studies in School Children,"

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 49, 3 Dec 62, pp 1912-1914.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Procedure is described for mass audiometric study of school children and its findings. The advisability of such studies periodically is pointed out. Of the 10 references, two (2) are Polish, two (2) German, and six (6) English.

1/1

POLAND

TANIEWSKI, Jozef and CZERWINSKI, Adam, Otolaryngological Clinic (Klinika Otolaryngologiczna), PAM [Pomorska Akademia Medyczna, Pomeranian Medical Academy] in Szczecin (Director: Prof. Dr. Jozef TANIEWSKI)

"The Organ of Equilibrium in Advanced Age."

Warsaw-Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol 19, Ser II, No 1, 1963, pp 1-2.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Studies on inmates of a home for aged disclosed that disturbances of equilibrium frequently appear in aged people and increase with age. As a rule, the excitability of the labyrinth is impaired and gradually decreases. The symptoms are connected with changes in the central nervous system. Of the four references, one (1) is Polish, one (1) German, and two (2) French.

1/1

TANIEWSKI, Jozef; PIASECKA, Alina; SLIWINSKA, Halina

Sweat examination in chronic paranasal sinusitis in children. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:343-350 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Taniewski.
(SWEAT) (SINUSITIS) (CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)
(CHLORIDES) (PARANASAL SINUSES)

TANIEWSKI, Jozef

Ultrasonics in the treatment of vasomotor rhinitis. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.1:67-69 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Taniewski).

TANIEWSKI, Jozef

On changes in the auditory sensitivity during the course of 24 hours. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.3:341-344 '64

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Taniewski).

TANIEWSKI, Jozef; MARZEC, Czeslaw

Effect of industrial vibration on the organ of hearing and equilibrium. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.4:487-491 '64

1. Z Klinlki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Taniewski).

TANIEWSKI, Jozef; KUGLER, Ryszard

Hering disorders in carbon monoxide poisoning. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.4:493-497 '64

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Taniewski).

TANIEWSKI, L., and others

(HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, Vol. 6, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)
"A flight for the imporvement of working conditions." p. 448

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

TANIEWSKI, L.

"Organization and activities of Soviet institutes for work protection." p. 257. (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy, Vol 8, no. 8/9, Aug/Sep 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

TANIEWSKI, L.

"For Better Realization of the Resolutions Concerning Improvement of Conditions for the Protection of Labor," P. 200, (PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, Vol. 75, No. 6, June 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

TANIEWSKI, L.

Technical periodicals in the fight for technoligical progress. p. 1.
(OCHRONA PRACY; BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY. Vol 10, no. 7, July 1956,
Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

TANIEWSKI, L.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: OCHRONA PRACY; BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY Vol. 13, no. 7, July 1958

TANIEWSKI, L. World Congress on the Prevention of Occupational Accidents p.1

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

TANIEWSKI, L.

Industrial accidents in some capitalist countries. p. 1

OCHRONA PRACY. (Centralna Rada Zwiazkow Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy). Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8 August 1959

Uncl.

TANIEWSKI, L.

The problem of industrial safety at the basis of technical progress; marginal notes on the resolutions of the 3rd Congress of the Polish United Workers Party. p. 1.

OCHONA PRACY. (Centraina Rada Zwiazkow Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959 uncla.

TANIEWSKI, L.

There is no improvement in industrial safety and gygiene without scientific research. p.5.

OCHRONA PRACY. (Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959
Uncl.

TANIEWSKI, Ludwik ,doc.,inz.

Soviet theory and practice in the field of labor protection. Przegl techn 81 no.19:30-31 '60.

1. Dyrektor Centralnego Instytutu Ochrony Pracy.

TANIEWSKI, Ludwik, doc., mgr., inz.

The social effects of automation. Ochrona pracy 17 no.2:3-7 '62.

1. Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy, Redaktor naczelny miesiecznika "Ochrona Pracy."

TANIEWSKI, L., prof. inz.

Party activities in scientific research institutions. Przegl techn 84 no.28:7-8 14 Jl '63.

TANIEWSKI, Ludwik, prof.mgr inz.

"Political economy of socialism" by Bronislaw Minc. Reviewed by L. Taniewski. Przegl techn 84 no.38:4-5 22 S'63

TANIEWSKI, Ludwik, prof.

The role and responsibilities of the Central Institute for Labor Protection. Review Pol Academy 9 no.4:32-37 O-D '64.

1. Director, Central Institute for Industrial Safety, Warsaw.
Submitted June 1964.

1647. SEPSIS OF THE EAR ORIGIN IN THE ERA OF TREATMENT WITH ANTIBIOTICS - Posocznica pochodzenia usznego w dobie leczenia antybiotykami - Taniewski M. Klin. Otolaryngol. Pomorskiej Akad. Med., Szczecin - POL. TYG. LEK. 1957, 12/35 (1356-1360) Tables 3

On the basis of an analysis of 36 case histories a course of sepsis of ear origin in the era of antibiotic treatment is discussed. Sepsis usually appears as a consequence of chronic otitis media. It is much more frequently encountered than before. Sometimes the absence of certain morbid symptoms is observed as a consequence of the treatment with antibiotics. Operation remains the basic treatment. Rather frequently, it is necessary to ligate the internal jugular vein. The optimum dose of penicillin amounts to 1,000,000 U. per 24 hr. administered together with streptomycin and sulphathiazole. Mortality rate and a number of complications in the course of sepsis has decreased but the period of treatment of the patients is not shortened considerably.

TANIEWSKI, Mariusz

Cutaneo-galvanic audiometry in school children with defective hearing. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:309-341 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Taniewski.
(AUDIOMETRY) (GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSES)
(HEARING DISORDERS)

TANIEWSKI, Mariusz

Methods for objective hearing tests. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.2: 147-153 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Taniewski.

(AUDIOMETRY) (GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED) (REFLEX)

TANIEWSKI, Mariusz

Electrical resistance of the nasal mucosa. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.4:519-523 '64

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Taniewski).

P/014/60/039/003/004/005
A221/A126

AUTHORS: Mazoński, Tadeusz, Taniewski, Marian

TITLE: Investigations on pyrolytic decomposition of propane-butane mixtures

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 39, no. 3, 1960, 170 - 175

TEXT: This article is a continuation of research described in Prz. Ch. v, 37, 175. Its subject was pyrolytic decomposition of synthetic "gazol", i.e., the mixture of liquefied propane and butane. In subject article, pyrolytic decomposition of natural "gazol" (natural liquefied gas) is described. The pyrolysis was carried out in heat resisting steel, stainless steel "KNR" (18/8), copper and quartz pipes. As a result of the study into the influence of temperature in the range of 650 - 800°C and contact time 0.6 - 127.5 sec. on the course of the pyrolysis of propane-butane mixtures to ethylene-propylene, several regularities were observed. Optimum contact times have been found at various temperatures and in reactors made from materials mentioned above. Confirmation is given of the previously deduced empirical rule, which established that the logarithm of optimum contact time, in the range of temperatures examined, is a linear function of temperature. In the reactors described, using natural and synthetic liquefied

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Investigations on pyrolytic decomposition of ... P/014/60/039/003/004/005
A221/A126

petroleum gas, the weight ratios of ethylene and propylene at the given temperature and optimum contact times (ethylene-propylene pyrolysis) have been found to vary within fairly close limits. The composition of the "natural gazol" is: $H_2 + CH_4$ = 0.3 - 0.1%; CO_2 = 0.1%; C_2H_4 = trace; C_2H_6 = 0.3%; C_3H_8 = 48.9 - 46.1%; C_4H_{10} = 56.2 - 53.4%. Constructional materials have little effect on results. There are 9 figures, 4 tables and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: (Ref. 6: R. E. Kinney, D. J. Crowley, Ind. Eng. Chem., 46, 258 (1954)).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Slaskiej (Silesian Polytechnic, Department of Organic Chemical Technology), Gliwice

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

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P/014/60/039/009/011/011
A224/A026

AUTHOR: Taniewski, Marian

TITLE: Dehydration of Isopropylbenzene to Alpha-Methylstyrene Over a Styrene Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 9, pp. 576 - 580

TEXT: The author presents the results of his investigation on the dehydration of isopropylbenzene to α-methylstyrene in a tubular reactor (Fig. 1) over the zinc-type styrene catalyst. The aim of this investigation, conducted during 1955 - 1957, was to determine the optimum parameters of the dehydration process. The influence of temperature, catalyst feed and dilution of isopropylbenzene with steam upon the output of α-methylstyrene was investigated. Data obtained are represented graphically in 3 graphs and compiled in 3 tables. Based on these data, the following optimum parameters of the process are given: temperature - 580°C; volumetric velocity of isopropylbenzene - 0.20 to 0.40 l/h and the weight ratio isopropylbenzene/steam - 1 : 1.0 to 1 : 30 g/g. Under these conditions the conversion of isopropylbenzene was 44.9 - 46.5%; the content of α-methylstyrene in the oil of the tubular reactor - 39.0 to 40.0%; the yield of α-methyl-

P/014/60/039/009/011/011
A224/A026

Dehydration of Isopropylbenzene to Alpha-Methylstyrene Over a Styrene Catalyst

styrene was 83.9 - 87.9 and that of styrene 3.3 - 4.1 mol. percent. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 11 references: 5 Polish, 2 Soviet, 2 English, 1 French and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Śląskiej w Gliwicach (Department of Organic Chemistry Technology of the Silesian Polytechnical Institute in Gliwice)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1959

Card 2/2

P/016/61/000/001/002/002
B115/B208

AUTHOR: Taniewski, Marian, Doctor, Engineer, Adjunct (see Association)

TITLE: Mechanism of thermal decomposition of paraffin hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości chemiczne, no. 1, 1961, 39-50

TEXT: The present paper is a compilation, own studies are not mentioned. In the introduction, the author gives the following summary of his paper: "The mechanism of thermal decomposition of paraffin hydrocarbons is discussed in the light of some authors' opinions. The research work for explaining the participation of free radical and molecular chain processes in the thermal decomposition of hydrocarbons is described." After a chronological survey of the data obtained by western authors, the author passes over to his own paper, Ref. 60: Rozkład termiczny alkanów i odwodornienie izopropylbenzenu w procesie otrzymywania alfa-metylstyrenu z krajowych gazoli, Praca doktorska, Gliwice 1959 (Thermal cleavage of alkanes and dehydrogenation of isopropyl benzene in the synthesis of α-methyl styrene from domestic gas oils, dissertation). He studies the initiation of the separation of a propane-butane mixture by means of tetraethyl lead and silicon-hydrogen

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Mechanism of thermal ...

peroxide, as well as the inhibition by propylene. The studies were carried out by the dynamic method in a quartz reaction vessel under atmospheric pressure and at temperatures of 550-650°C (initiation) and 700°C (inhibition). The factors applied were found to have neither a sensitizing nor an inhibitory effect under these conditions. On the basis of the results it is assumed that there are essential differences in the mechanism of thermal separation of the same compound under different conditions of the process. The hypothesis according to which the role of the chain mechanism is of fundamental significance seems to hold for low pressures and temperatures; at elevated pressures and temperatures corresponding to the parameters of industrial pyrolysis, this hypothesis is without any foundation. It is assumed that, under the latter conditions, either the chain processes are insignificant, or the chains are very short. Non-chain processes might play an important part in this connection, such as molecular processes. It may be seen from the survey of publications that the mechanism of thermal separation of hydrocarbons is not yet clarified. The participation of free-radical chain processes in the pyrolysis seems to be proved, but the extent of this participation under different separation conditions and the role of molecular processes in carbon pyrolysis are not yet clear. The assumption

of Hinshelwood (Ref. 61) that free-radical chain processes and molecular reactions coexist in the separation processes of paraffins (and not only of paraffins), both determining the course of the process, seems likely. The following Soviet-bloc publications are mentioned: A. I. Dintses, A. V. Frost (Ref. 20: ZhOKh, 1933, 3, 747); Z. K. Mayzus, V. G. Markovich, M. B. Neyman (Ref. 32: ZhFKh, 1949, 23, 1187); M. N. Emanuel' (Ref. 33: Promezhutochnyye produkty slozhnykh gazovykh reaktsiy (Intermediates of complicated gas reactions) Izd. AN SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad 1946); A. D. Stepukhovich (Ref. 53: DAN SSSR, 1953, 90, 213; Ref. 54: ZhFKh, 1958, 32, 2571). There are 2 tables and 61 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 53 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. O. Rice, K. F. Herzfeld (Ref. 13: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1934, 56, 284); C. N. Hinshelwood (Ref. 61: Chem. and Ind., 1957, Nr 51, 1642); B. T. Brooks, C. F. Boord, S. S. Kurtz, L. Schmerling (Ref. 58: The Chemistry of Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Reinhold Publ. Co., vol. II, New York 1955); L. S. Echols, R. N. Pease (Ref. 49: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1958, 60, 1701).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Śląskiej w Gliwicach (Department of Organochemical Technology of the Silesian Polytechnicum Gliwice)

P/44/61/043/001/006/007
A221/A126

AUTHOR: Taniewski, Marian

TITLE: On some dependencies in the process of alkano-alkene mixtures pyrolysis

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 1, 1961, 37-39

TEXT: The purpose of the research described in this article was to elucidate the influence of alkenes mixed with olefines on the process of pyrolysis. In order to do it, in a series of experiments, pyrolysis of propane-butane mixture containing various quantities of ethylene, propylene and butylenes was carried out. As the propane-butane mixture the liquefied natural gas, called "gazol", containing 50.2% of butane and 48.9% of propane (by vol.) was used. From "gasol" and 98.8% pure alkenes (ethylene, propylene and butylenes) desired mixtures were prepared and processed by the olefinic pyrolysis in a tubular laboratory reactor. The pyrolysis was carried out at 750°C, 1.5 l/min gas flow rate and about 3 seconds of contact time. The proportion of alkenes in mixed gas varied from 0 to 40% by volume. The meaning of symbols used in the calculation is: k - the coefficient of gas volume increase during the pyrolysis process,

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On some dependencies in the process ...

k_{alk} - the coefficient of gas volume increase in relation to the volume of alkenes in the original gas mixture, x - the yield of all alkenes in relation to the total gas processed, W - the yield of alkenes obtained from processed alkanes, assuming the non-changeability of alkenes in the original mixture. The coefficient of volume increase was calculated as follows:

$$k = \frac{V''}{V'} \quad (1); \qquad k_{alk} = \frac{V'' - V_o}{V' - V_o} \quad (2)$$

where V' = the volume of gas in liters before pyrolysis, V'' = the volume of gas after the pyrolysis and V_o = the volume of the diluent (alkenes) in liters in the mixed gas before the pyrolysis. When analysing the results, several interesting regularities were observed: 1) As the proportion of alkenes in the initial gas mixture increases, the volume-increase coefficient k decreases. It was found that at a certain defined range, it is an approximate linear function of alkene content and what more, it is independent from the kind of alkene present in the gas. 2) The increase of gas-volume coefficient k_{alk}, proved to have a constant value within the limits from 0 to approximately 20% by vol. of alkenes in gas mixture, again regardless of the kind and quantity of same. It had the same value as the coefficient k for pure "gazol" at identical decomposition

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conditions. These conclusions allow to estimate the state of dependency between the volume-increase coefficient k and the content of alkenes (or alkanes) in the alkeno-alkano gas mixture. From the equations (1) and (2) and by introduction of the expression $a_x = \frac{V_o}{V_1}$, by simple algebraic operation, the author arrived at an equation $k = \frac{k-a_x}{1-a_x} = const = k_o$ (4), where k_o is the volume-increase coefficient of pure alkanes in identical decomposition conditions. Hence $k = (1 - k_o)\, a_x + k_o$ (5), or, taking into consideration that $a_x + a_{alk} = 1$, $k = (k_o - 1)\, a_{alk} + 1$ (6), where a_{alk} is the voluminal part of alkanes in the initial gas mixture. On the basis of the experiments described above the author arrived at following conclusions as to the behaviour of alkenes in the initial gas mixture during the process of pyrolysis: The stability of the k_{alk} coefficient and the linear variability of the coefficient k, when small quantities of alkenes are present, can be explained by a secondary decomposition of same at which the volume contraction takes place. In other words, alkenes decompose partly to gaseous products causing volume increase, and partly to liquid or solid products, causing equivalent volume contraction. With larger quantities of alkenes in gas mixture, (over 20% of ethylene and propylene and 10% of butylenes)

On some dependencies in the process ...

the rate of secondary decomposition increases. The process leading to volume contraction (formation of carbon and tar) takes place before the process leading to volume increase, i. e. formation of gaseous products. Consequently, the value of W drops considerably along with the coefficient k_{alk}, which was fairly steady when less alkenes were present in the mixture. No particular influence by any specific alkene on the pyrolysis was noted. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Pines, J. am. chem. Soc., 55, 3892 (1933).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Śląskiej (Department of Organic Chemical Technology of the Silesian Polytechnical Institute) in Gliwice

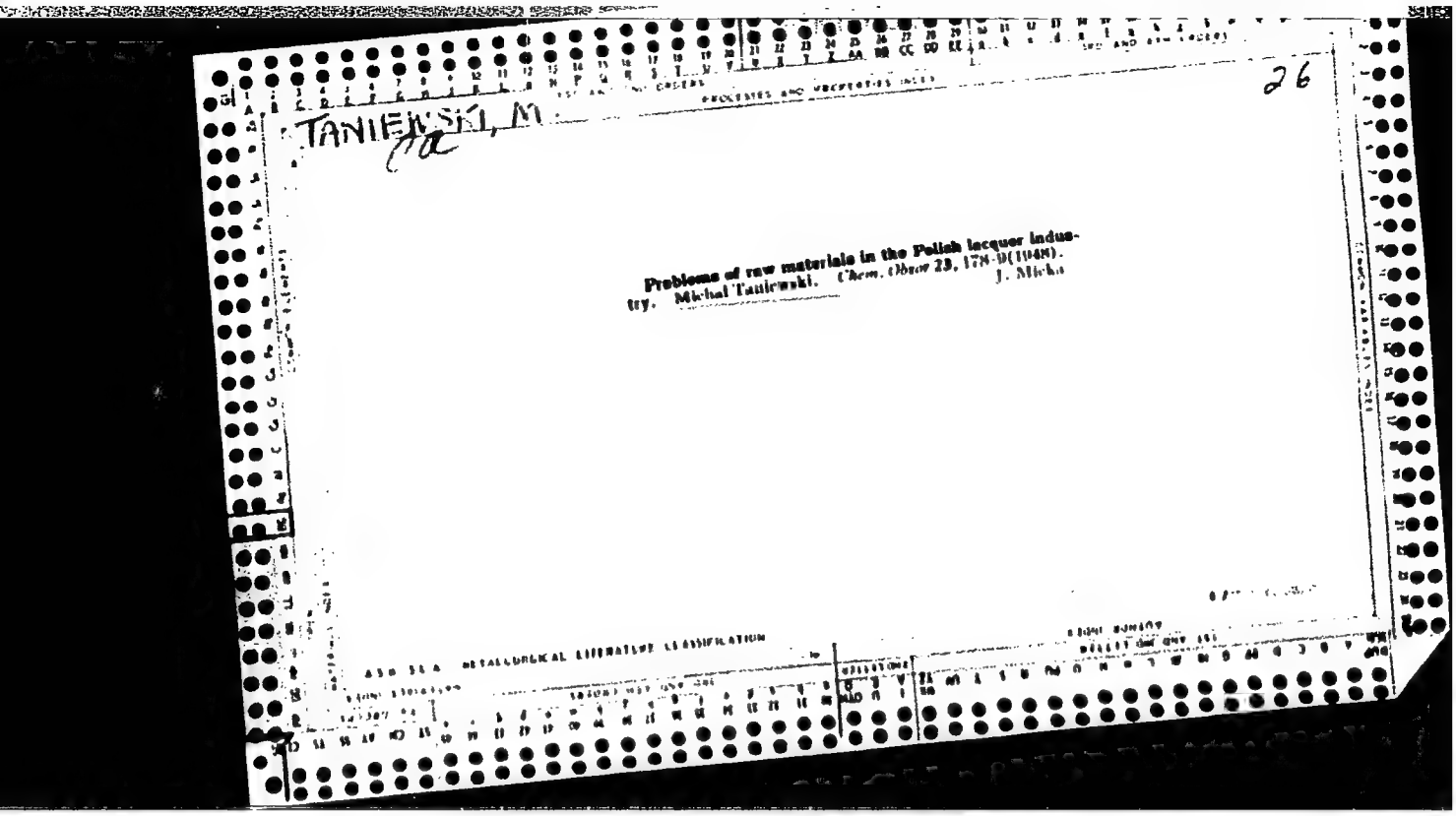
SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 4/4

JABLONKA, Stanislaw; MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; TANIEWSKI, Marian

Comparative studies on pyrolysis of normal heptane, octane decane, and dodecane in a tubular reactor. Przem chem 41 no.5:254-256. My '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.



TANIEWSKI, M.

POLON

Thickening of linseed oil by blowing air and heat. M. Taniewski. *Przemysł Chem.* 9, 481-3(1953)(English summary).—Glass plates of known weights were coated with dild. oils to obtain 0.42 μ thick coatings, dried 168 hrs. in air, weighed, their edges coated with paraffin, placed under water 24 and 72 hrs., blotted with absorbent paper, weighed, placed in a desiccator over $CaCl_2$, and later reweighed. Percentage of absorbed water was calcd. The oils thickened by air blowing have low acid no., dry much faster, and adhered to the base much better than oils thickened without access to air. Gene A. Wozny

TANIEWSKI, M.

2

Hydroxyl value of linseed oil polymerized to a different degree. M. Taniewski and B. Piekutowska. *Przemysł Chem.* 9, 612–13(1953)(English summary).—Hydroxyl value of linseed oils polymerized to a different degree increases with the increase of viscosity at any one temp. and decreases with the increase in polymerization temp. at const. viscosity. The color of the polymerized oil is darker, the higher the polymerization temp. Gene A. Wozny

TANIEWSKI, M.

3911 (57.621.52/.53

Taniewski M., Pickuławska E. The Hydroxyl Values of Polymerized Linseed Oils.

„Liczby hydroksylowe zagęszczonych olejów lnianych". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 12, 1953, pp. 612--618, 2 tabs.

A modified pyridine method advanced by the „International Commission of Fats Investigation" was used for determination of the hydroxyl values of flax oils polymerized in different degrees, with a view to establishing the properties of these oils and to finding a proper method of oil polymerization. It was ascertained that: 1) the hydroxyl value of oils, polymerized in air at the same temperature, rises with the increase in viscosity; 2) the hydroxyl values of oils of approximately the same viscosity are inverse proportionate to their polymerisation temperatures; 3) the removal of proteins from linseed oil has no effect on the hydroxyl values; 4) the higher the temperature of polymerisation, the darker is the colour of the concentrated oil; 5) the colour of the linseed oil polymerised in an air atmosphere at 100°C, is lighter than that of the oil at the beginning of the process; 6) the hydroxyl values of linseed oil, polymerised without air flow, remain the same as those of the initial oil.

TANIEWSKI, M.

3672 667.621.6 : 667.721 : 66.063.72

Taniewski M., Fryca M. Influence of Resins and Plasticizers on the Properties of Nitrocellulose Lacquer Coatings.

„Wpływ żywic i zmiękczaczy na zasadnicze własności powłok lakierowych nitrocelulozowych". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 11, 1964, pp. 502—504, 4 tabs.

Proposals for the improvement of lacquer coatings on the basis of the results of investigating coatings of nitrocellulose lacquers (from indigenous raw materials) of known composition. The addition of resin, irrespective of type, gives the coating sufficient stickness. The coatings which have the best elasticity are lacquers with an addition of NL5 resin (phthalic non-drying resin prepared on a castor oil basis). Coatings flexible, sticky and sufficiently hard were obtained from lacquers containing 25% of plasticizer and nitrocellulose (65 to 100% in proportion to NL5 resin).

TANIEWSKI M.

2002

V-32 541.66 : 679.547.121

Taniewski M. Contribution to Investigations on the Latticing of Polyvinylalcohol.

„Przyczynek do badań nad usieciowaniem polialkoholu winylowego", Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 6, 1955, pp. 302—304, 6 figs., 1 tab.

The author describes quantitative determinations of the effect of dibasic acid additions (eg. oxalic and maleic acids) and the effect of latticing temperatures on the water solubility of films obtained from solutions of polyvinylalcohol. The result prove the good water-resistance of films made of modified polyvinylalcohol latticed at suitable temperatures. Latticing temperatures of 150° — 190°C. and acids in amounts of 0.3 (and more) per unit of weight of polyvinylalcohol were proved to constitute optimum conditions for the polyvinylalcohol used in the experiments reported.

Chem
M.A. YOUTZ
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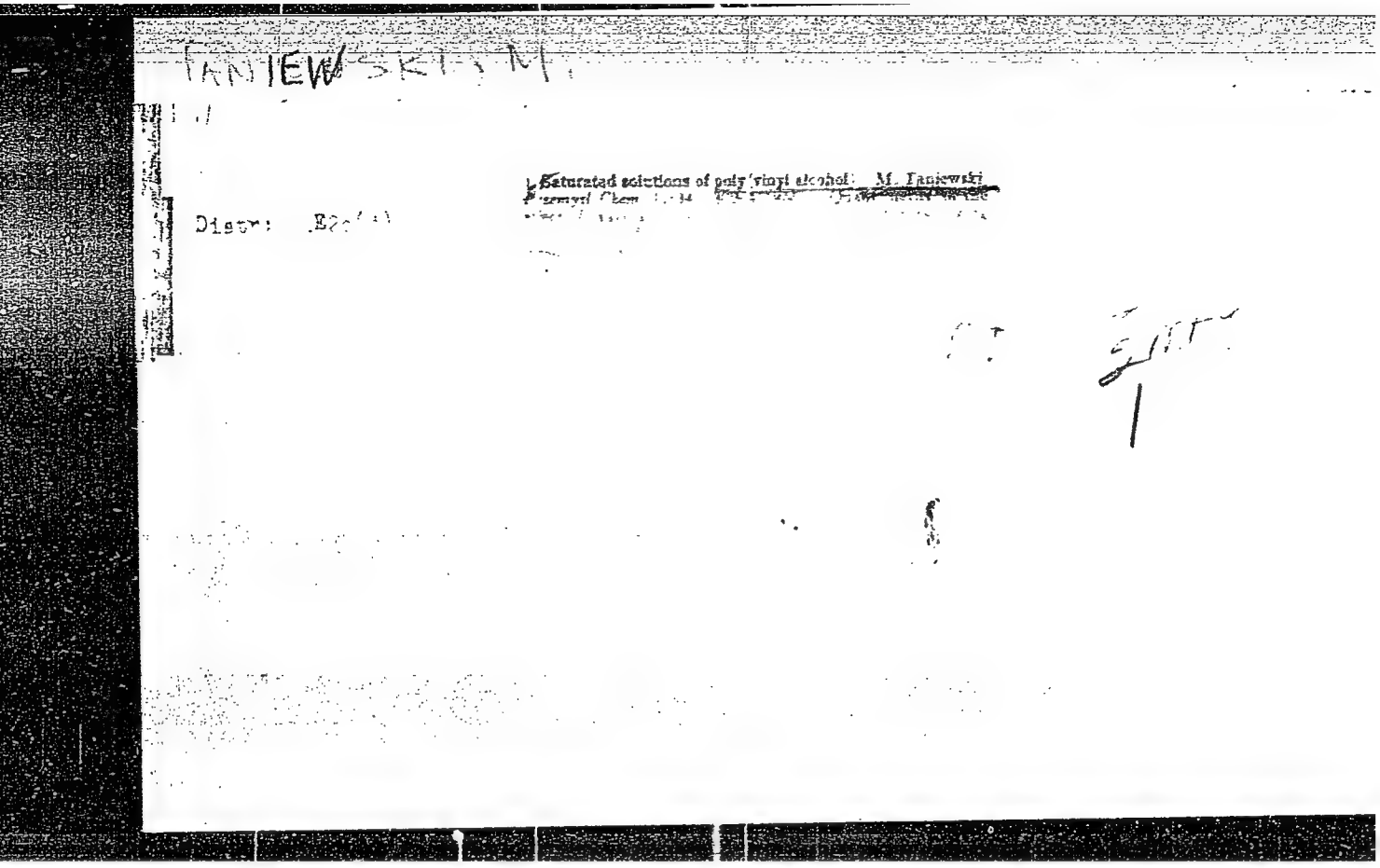
665.345.4 : 541.183.03

4164

Taniewski M., Szombierska D. **Absorption of Water by Linseed Oil Films.**

„Wodochłonność błon z oleju lnianego". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 11, 1955, pp. 625—626, 3 tabs.

The connection between absorption of water by linseed oil films and the durability of film containing linseed oil. Hydroxyl and iodine values of oils polymerised by blowing and without blowing with air are given. No negative influence of higher hydroxyl values on the absorption of water by films from these oils was found. The results lead to the conclusion that the polymerisation connected with the disappearance of double bonds occurs chiefly in the first period of polymerisation while relatively low viscosity is obtained. The absorption of water by films from mixtures of oils of different viscosity is determined, and the results compared with data calculated on the basis of absorption of water of individual components.



Saturated solutions of poly(vinyl alcohol). M. Tanikowski

TANIEWSKI, M.

TANIEWSKI, M.

Determination of olefins in some industrial gases.

P. 242 (Chemik) Vol. 10, No. 7/8, July 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

Taniewski, M.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32341.

Author : Taniewski, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Obtaining α-methylstyrene from a Local Raw Material.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 5, 263-266.

Abstract: It is indicated that the gas, which is a waste product in a number of industries (synthetic benzene, butadiene, synthetic rubber), contains propylene and may serve as a raw material for for the synthesis of α - methylstyrene by alkylating with benzene and dehydrating with the

Card 1/2

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32341.

Abstract: formed cumene. α -Methylstyrene is used in the production of butadienestyrene rubber and, to a small extent, in the manufacture of varnish paints. -- I. Matveyeva.

Card 2/2

221

H-30

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers. Paints. Lacquer and Paint Coverings.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59382

Author : Taniewski, M., Bulczynska, L.
Inst : -
Title : Peroxide Quantitites of Oxygenated Linseed Oils.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 5, 290-291

Abstract : It was established that during the polymerization of linseed oil by oxygenation, the optimum temperature, during which the greatest quantity of peroxides were formed, equals 60°. The optimum temperature for the most rapid decomposition of peroxides fluctuates within 80-100°. Linseed oil, oxygenated under low temperatures (60°), possessed low amounts of peroxide after heating to 200° equal to the peroxide amounts of linseed oil oxygenated at higher temperatures.

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers. Paints. Lacquer and Paint Coverings. H-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59382

Hydroxyl quantities do not depend on peroxide quantities and increase insignificantly with an increase of the temperature of oxygenation of the linseed oil..

Card 2/2

TANIEWSKI M.

5816

547.538.141:547.313

Mazański T., Taniewski M. The Pyrolysis of Alkanes from Synthetic Gas Oil as a Supplementary Source of Olefins for α-Methylstyrene and Styrene Manufacture.

„Piroliza alkanów z gazolu syntetycznego jako dodatkowe źródło olefin dla produkcji alfa-metylostyrenu i styrenu". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 7, 1958, pp. 475—482, 9 figs., 8 tabs.

This paper deals with the most economical utilization, under Polish conditions, of gas oil from the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis for obtaining isopropylbenzene and ethylbenzene as intermediates for manufacturing α-methylstyrene and styrene. In addition to olefins, use was made of the alkane components of the gas. A description is given of the results of laboratory examination of the ethylene-propylene pyrolysis of alkane components in pipe reactors of copper, KNR-steel, and steel resistant to temperatures 600—750°C. for a period of contact from 1,4 to 113 sec. The optimum time of contact at various temperatures and in different pipes was established, together with the best yield of ethylene and propylene obtained under such conditions. A description is also included of the methods of preliminary treatment of the pipes to suppress the undesirable catalytic influence on the course of the process (poisoning with H_2S, mercaptans). Study of the influence of water vapour on the trend of pyrolysis at 750°C. in a temperature-resistant pipe (at τ about 2,5 sec.) showed that the optimum content of water in the mixture was 15% by weight, the yield of ethylene, propylene and carbon being respectively: 37,8%,

7 2 May 4E2c(y) 4E3d

17.3% and 0.48% (by weight). It was found that the maximum yield of olefins was obtained when the range of the increase in gas volume was 1.9 — 2.0 1/1. In the range of temperatures examined, the logarithm of the most advantageous time of contact was a linear function of the temperature.

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

H-31

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73374

AUTHOR : Taniewski, M.; Berak, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Development Trends of the USSR Industry of Synthetic Rubber in the Light of Some Research Problems
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 11, 686-690

ABSTRACT : Considerations concerning development of synthetic rubber industry in Poland, taking into account the USSR experience. -- V. Lepetov.

CARD: 1/1

TANIEWSKI, M.

Distr: 4E2c(j) 1,5

Plasticizer for chlorinated rubber. Instytut Farb i Lakierów (by M. Taniewski, K. Bukowski, and D. Szombierska). Pol. 40,732, July 30, 1958. A plasticizer has been obtained from linseed oil, condensed to a final viscosity <10 poise, with air bubbled through. K. Bojanowska

6
1-JAJ(NB)
1

SZCZDA, E.; TANIEWSKI, M.

Fatty acids of tall oil in the paint and lacquer industry. Tworzywa wielkoczast 6 no.11:354-356 N '61.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

TANIEWSKI, Michal

Extender pigments in the American lacquer industry. Przem chem 40 no.10:553-556 O '61.

TANIEWSKI, Michal; KAPKO, Jozefa

Urea resins modified with polyadipate of trimethylolpropane.
Polimery tworz wielk 7 no.9:326-327 S '62.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

TANIEWSKI, M.; PUSTELNIK, D.

Polycondensation of mixtures of mono- and dicarboxylic acids with polyols containing merely α-hydroxyl groups. Polimery tworz wielk 7 no.11:415-418 N '62.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

KAPKO, Jozefa; TANIEWSKI, Michal

Studies on the stability of alkyd melamine resin binders.
Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.11:418-420 N '63.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

PUSTELNIK, Danuta; TANIEWSKI, Michal

Maleic acid anhydride in the synthesis of alkyd resins.
Polimery tworz wielk 8 no. 11: 420-423 N '63.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

TANIGUICHI, KIYOSHI,
KOZO HIROTA, J. Soc. Chem. Ind. Japan 47, 922-9 (1944)

TANIN, A.I.

Cattle--Ukraine

Keeping cattle in camps. Sots.zhiv. 14, no. 4:73, April 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, JULY 1952 ~~1953~~ Uncl.

1. TANIN, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Stock and Stockbreeding

7. In contact with science.
Sots. zhiv. 14 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

1. TANIN, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Fish Culture

7. 24 centners of fish per hectare, Ryb.khoz. 29 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

D. TANIN.

"Seventy-five Years Since the Bulgarian Liberation from the Turks." p. 9
(Narodan Kooperatsiia. No. 2, Feb 1953 Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl. Vol. 2, no. 9

TANIN, K.E.

(2)

The action of nitrogenous fertilizers on the planting and sub-planting horizons of peat-podzol soils. P. N. Koshel'kov and K. E. Tanin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, 527–30(1954).—Liming of the planting horizon of the soil reduces exchangeable acidity and mobile Al and Mn ions; this measure permits the use of NH_4 fertilizers in acidic soils. If the NH_4-type fertilizer is added simultaneously with manure, the generally neg. results of pure NH_4 fertilization are avoided. Systematic use of NH_4 fertilizers alone produces neg. results on plant cultures even when the fertilizer is placed in a sub-planting horizon, while nitrate fertilizers show a pos. effect... NH_4Cl and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ lead to greater acidification of soil than does NH_4NO_3. G. M. K.

TANIN, K.S., insh.

Investigating the direct-flow gas drying of high moisture content fuel with the utilization of heat produced in the generation of steam. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2 no.9:82-92 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy ktlostroyeniya.
(Fuel--Drying)

TANIN, K. S.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the separation /otbor/ of water vapor in burning moist fuels in the fire chambers of steam boilers." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 194)

KRIVTSOV, Yu.G., inzh.; TANIN, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the mixing in marine diesels by preheating the fuel with exhaust gases. Sudostroenie 29 no.6:51-52 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Marine diesel engines) (Diesel fuel)

KOZHEL'KOV, P. N.; OSIPOVA, Z. M.; TANIN, K. YE.

Fertilizers and Manures

Changing the structure of heavy grassy podzols in prolonged experiments with fertilizers. Pochvovedenie No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOSHEL'KOV, P.N.; TANIN, K.Ye.

Effect of nitrogen fertilizers upon the arable and subsoil levels of turf-podzol soils. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.3:527-530 Ja '53. (MLRA 7:1)

Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Vol'fkovichem.

(Podzol) (Nitrification)

ACC NR: AP7003177 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/012/0049/0051

AUTHOR: Tanin, N. (Colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Line-passage indicator

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniya, no. 12, 1966, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: electronic equipment, military training, training range equipment, training aid, ground force training

ABSTRACT:
An electronic pickup, consisting of a transmitter and a receiver, has been developed in the Soviet Union for signaling the moment a tank crosses the cease-fire line on the training range. This instrument is presently being introduced into the tank forces. The electronic pickups operate in the millimeter radio-wave band, and are reliable under any weather conditions (at temperatures from -40 to +50C), and with power fluctuations of from -20 to +15% of the normal current. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 05, 09, 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 1/1 UDC: none

TANIN, N., polkovnik

Radar on the battlefield. Voen. znan. 37 no. 1:20-22 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Radar, Military)

TANIN, N., polkovnik

Rockets of the "earth-to-earth" class. Voen.znan. 37 no.4:23-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Rockets (Ordnance))

8(3), 25(1), 28(2) SOV/115-59-9-17/37

AUTHOR: Tanin, N.N.

TITLE: Checking Drawbar Dynamometers

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a device for checking drawbar dynamometers which was developed by the balance repair shop at the Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod (Leningrad Metals Plant). According to results of state tests, this device was approved for checking drawbar dynamometers. The error of this device is ± 0.2%, while the permissible error for drawbar dynamometers is ± 2%. Previously, the checking of drawbar dynamometers was rather time-consuming and three to four people had to move a total of 18 tons of weights. The time for checking was reduced by 10-12 times and only one man is required. The device consists of the lever mechanism of a crane balance, a frame to which this mechanism is mounted, and a cable winch with a reductor. The device is 1,500 mm high, 1,200 mm long and 250 mm wide. Its total

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weight is 250 kg. One end of the drawbar dynamometer is connected to the cable, while the other end is connected to the lever mechanism of the crane balance. The crane balance permits the setting of any weight. For checking the set weight of the crane balance is compared with that of the drawbar dynamometer according to a procedure describes by the author. There is 1 diagram.

FRIDRIKHSEN, V.K., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, Z.N., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: SOKOLOV, Ye.V., inzh.; BULAT, S.I., inzh.; TANIN, R.V., inzh.; KURBATOV, G.A., tekhnik; BURKOVA, T.D., tekhnik; LADYKA, M.A., laborant

Rolls on a semicontinuous hot rolling strip mill. Stal' 22 no.9:817-821 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Rolls (Iron mills))

TANIN, S.

Algeria fights. Blok. agit. vod. transp. no.5:32-33 Mr '57.
(Algeria--Politics and Government) (MLRA 10:4)

TANIN, S. A.

TANIN, S. A. -- "The Effect of Stimulation of the Interoceptors of the Internal Organs on the Course in the Spinal Cord of the Processes of Fatigue and Restoration." Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System. General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17900

Author : Tanin, S.A.
Inst : -
Title : On Central Mechanisms of Shock

Orig Pub : Tr. Konferentsii po electrotravme, 1956, Frundze, AN KirgSSR, 1957, 39-48

Abstract : The manifestations of parabiosis and dominance lie at the basis of shock conditions which are subject to the law of optimum relative physiological lability. On the basis of a critical survey of literature, the conclusion is made that the published experimental data and clinical observations testify to the greatest fruitfulness and methodological substantiation of the views of those domestic researchers on the mechanism of shock who depart from the positions of N.E. Vvedenskiy and his school. -- Bibliography, 29 items.

Card 1/1

TANIN, S.A.

Conditions determining the character of interoceptive influences on the course of the process of recuperation in the spinal cord. Fiziol.zhur. 47 no.5:582-590 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the Department of Physiology, A.A.Bogomoletz Medical Institute, Kiyev.

(SPINAL CORD) (NERVES, PERIPHERAL)

TANIN, S.A.

Characteristics of active rest in aged subjects. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.5:3-7 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.V.Frol'kis) Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.Gorev) AMN SSSR, Kiyev. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR B.N.Man'kovskim.
(REST) (AGED)

FROL'KIS, V.V. (Kiyev); GOLOVCHENKO, S.F. (Kiyev); DUKHOVICHNYY, S.M. (Kiyev); TANIN, S.A. (Kiyev)

Functional changes in the blood circulation and respiration in the aging of the body. Klin. med. 40 no.12:87-93 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.V. Frol'kis) Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.F. Chebotarev) AMN SSSR.

TANIN, S.A.

Effect of pessimum on the restoration of the contractile properties of the skeletal muscle. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.5:17-22 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.V. Fol'kis) Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Gorev) AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

(MUSCLES--MOTILITY)

FROL'KIS, V.V.; GOLOVCHENKO, S.F.; DUKHOVICHNYY, S.M.; MURAVOV, I.V.; TANIN, S.A.

Change in working capacity, energy expenditure, blood circulation and respiration during the aging of the organism. Vrach. delo no.3:54-59 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii (zav. - V.V.Frol'kis) Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR. (AGING)

TANIN, V.G.

OMKh hop spraying machine. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. 31 no.9:29-30 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po mashinam dlya khimicheskoy zashchity rasteniy.
(Spraying and dusting equipment) (Hops--Diseases and pests)

TANIN, V.G., inzh.

The OB-4 vineyard sprayer. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.10:33 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po mashinam dlya khimicheskoy zashchity rasteniy.

BURD, V.S.; SHTERENBERG, P.M.; KIRKOPULO, L. Ye.; TANIN, V.G.; KUSHNIR, Ya.I.

Selecting operating parameters for vineyard sprayers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.10:30-32 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva i Institut vinogradarstva i vinodeliya imeni Tairova.

TANINA, A.M., inzhener.

Manufacture of washing powders with a 33 and 40 per cent soap content. Masl.-zhir.prom.21 no.7:20-21 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Ukrglavraszhirmaslo.
(Washing powders)

LESYUIS, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TANINA, A.M., inzhener.

For large-scale use of bleaching earth resources of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Masl.-zhir.prom. 23 no.7:17-18 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Ukraine--Bleaching agents)

TANINA, K. P. (USSR)

"Interrelation between the morphological picture and the formation of tumours in the embryonic cells of human lungs."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC), Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Tanina, K. P. - Roentgeno-radiological and Oncological Inst. Tolstoy Street 7, Kiev

TANINSKIY, V.N.

Changes of the stressed state of the massif and pressure on the support in a widely worked-out area. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh.SSR 12:88-121 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

BRAGIN, N.A.; MALYSHEV, I.G.; TANITSYNA, A.D.

Industrial production of milled peat in Western Siberia. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh. inform. no.3:13-15 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Western Siberia--Peat industry)

SOV/64-58-6-3/15

AUTHORS: Dalin, M. A., Burmistrova, R. S., Taniyants, K. D.

TITLE: The Pyrolysis of Light Distillate Oil (Piroliz gazovogo benzina) Study of Pyrolysis Under Semi-Industrial Conditions (Izucheniye piroliza v poluzavodskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 333-335 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the pyrolysis of liquefied gas (Tuymazinsk) for the production of a raw material for unsaturated compounds was carried out on a semi-technical scale. The gasoline consists mainly of a pentane-hexane fraction. A schematic drawing and description of the testing plant are given. The analysis of the gas obtained by pyrolysis was carried out in the apparatus TsIATIM-51 and VTI. The results obtained are given in a table and indicate, among other things, that a temperature increase does not only result in a higher yield of gas, but also in an increased concentration of ethylene. Optimum conditions stated are as follows: temperature of 220°, a contact time of one second, and an addition of steam to the extent of 20 per cent by weight. Under these

Card 1/2

conditions the yield of gas obtained by pyrolysis is 82 per cent by weight (of the raw material), the ethylene content being 31,8 per cent by volume, the content of propylene and ethane 7 and 4 per cent by volume, respectively. The yield of liquid carbon is 16 per cent by weight, 45,6 per cent of which boil at 78-112°. If the gas obtained has a composition that is similar to that of the gases obtained by the pyrolysis of the ethane and propane-propyl fractions, it can be conducted to the separating unit along with the other gases, and it is not necessary to change the production units for the individual olefins. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

BAKHSHIZADE, A.A.; GUSEYNOVA, Z.D.; TANIYANTS, K.D.; BELEN'KAYA, Ye.L.

Production of high-purity propylene. Azerb. khim. zhur. no. 2: 24-30 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. VNIIolefin.

S/064/62/000/002/001/008
B105/B101

AUTHORS: Dalin, M. A., Guseynova, Z. D., Savel'yev, Yu. V., Taniyants, K. D., Burmistrova, R. S., Belen'kaya, Ye. L.

TITLE: Production of high-purity ethylene

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1962, 1 - 3

TEXT: Special purification methods of pyrogas for the production of high-purity ethylene are described. The study was conducted in an experimental plant with a productivity of 800 Nm^3/h as follows: (1) Purification of the gas from sulfur compounds and carbon dioxide by means of 11.6% NaOH. The pyrogas is previously cooled to 15 - 18°C to eliminate polymerizable hydrocarbons, and purification is performed at a watering density of 7 $m^3/m^2 \cdot h$, a linear pyrogas velocity of 0.04 m/s, and a temperature of ~50°C. (2) Dehydration of the gas in two stages: from an initial pyrogas moisture of 225 mg/Nm^3 to 20 mg/Nm^3, as well as from 20 to 10 mg/Nm^3. Silica gel of the following specification was tested: volume weight 0.85 g/cm^3; specific pore volume 0.320 cm^3/g; specific surface 537 m^2/g; average pore radius 11.8 Å. Dehydration of air and

Production of high-purity...

ethylene was performed under laboratory conditions by means of molecular sieve of the NaA type produced at the GrozNII, the Gor'kovskaya opytnaya baza VNIINP (Gor'kiy Experimental Base VNIINP), and the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS UkrSSR). The volume weight of the molecular sieve varies between 0.45 and 0.7 g/cm^3. (3) The purification of the ethylene-ethane fraction from acetylene may be realized by selective hydrogenation in the presence of catalysts, or (for more than 0.5% C_2H_2) by absorption with organic solvents. An industrial nickel-chrome catalyst was tested in an experimental plant. The ethylene-ethane fraction with a content of 0.025 to 0.19% acetylene was hydrogenated by the methane-hydrogen fraction of the pyrogas at 150 - 190°C, 23 - 25 atm, 4000 - 6000 h^{-1} volume velocity, and a hydrogen concentration of 25 - 30% in the methane-hydrogen fraction. (4) Methane removal of the ethylene-ethane fraction by fractional distillation at -23 to - 32°C. The methane and carbon monoxide content in ethylene after methane removal was determined by the XT-2M (KhT-2M) chromatograph. Activated carbon of the type AP-3 (AR-3) was used as adsorbent. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references: 1 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language

Card 2/3

S/064/62/000/002/001/008
B105/B101

Production of high-purity...

publications read as follows: W. H. Stanton, Petr. Refiner no. 5, 1959, 177; R. E. Reitmeier, H. W. Fleming, Chem. Eng. Progress 54, no. 12, 1958, 48. U. S. Catalysts and Chem Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, 1958.

Card 3/3

DALIN, M.A.; GUSEYNOVA, Z.D.; SAVEL'YEV, Yu.V.; TANIYANTS, K.D.; BURMISTROVA, [illegible].S.; BELEN'KAYA, Ye.L.

Production of high purity ethylene. Khim.prom. no.2:77-79 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ethylene)